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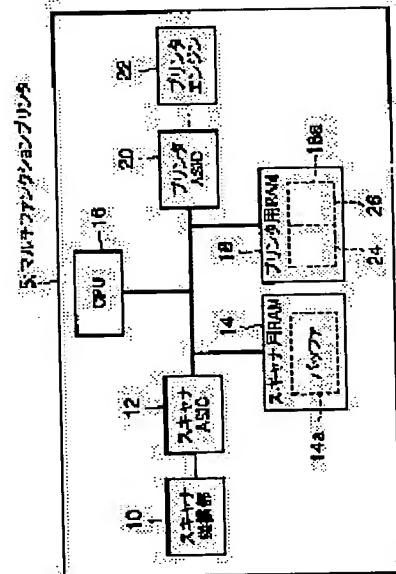
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## (54) MULTIFUNCTION PRINTER AND ITS CONTROLLING METHOD

**(57)Abstract:**

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To shorten print waiting time as much as possible in high resolution printing.

**SOLUTION:** Even bits of data scanned at a scanner mechanism section 10 are stored in an even interlace memory 24 and odd bits of scan data are stored in an odd interlace memory 26. Since an interlace processing task 42 is simply required to read out scan data of even bits from the even interlace memory 24 and odd bits of scan data from the odd interlace memory 26 at the time of generating print image data, interlace processing can be carried out quickly.



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## CLAIMS

## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The multifunction printer which is characterized by providing the following and by which the scanner and the printer were unified. The 1st data storage section for storing the scanning data read with the aforementioned scanner. Based on the scanning data stored in the aforementioned 1st data storage section, the printing image data which is the data format suitable for printing processing is generated. Moving the print head of the aforementioned printer based on this printing image data. The printing statement part which prints with the printing path which drove the aforementioned print head. The data distribution section stored in the aforementioned 1st data storage section after distributing the aforementioned scanning data to the form suitable for generating the aforementioned printing image data, when the aforementioned scanning data are stored in the aforementioned 1st data storage section.

[Claim 2] The multifunction printer according to claim 1 characterized by what is printed with the printing path of multiple times about one line of the aforementioned scanning data since the resolution of the aforementioned print head is coarser than the resolution which the aforementioned printer should print to print media.

[Claim 3] The aforementioned data distribution section is a multifunction printer according to claim 2 characterized by what the aforementioned scanning data are distributed for according to the aforementioned printing path.

[Claim 4] After the printing path about one line of the aforementioned scanning data is 2 times and the aforementioned data distribution section distributes the aforementioned scanning data to even bits and odd bits, it is the multifunction printer according to claim 2 characterized by what is stored in the aforementioned 1st data storage section.

[Claim 5] The aforementioned data distribution section is a multifunction printer according to claim 1 characterized by having the 2nd data storage section which stores temporarily the scanning data read with the aforementioned scanner, and the distribution statement part stored in the aforementioned 1st data storage section after reading the aforementioned scanning data from the aforementioned 2nd data storage section and performing the aforementioned distribution.

[Claim 6] After dividing into even bits and odd bits, the aforementioned distribution statement part the aforementioned scanning data. The even-bit data of the aforementioned scanning data part the aforementioned scanning data. It stores in the data storage section for even bits of the aforementioned 1st data storage section, the odd-bit data of the aforementioned scanning data stores in the data storage section for odd bits of the aforementioned 1st data storage section for every line of the aforementioned scanning data, the aforementioned printing statement part. The multifunction printer according to claim 5 characterized by what is printed after performing interface processing which takes out scanning data at intervals of a line, respectively from the aforementioned data storage section for even bits, and the aforementioned data storage section for odd bits.

[Claim 7] The aforementioned distribution statement part is a multifunction printer according to claim 6 characterized by what it has the latch buffer of a predetermined data length, the aforementioned scanning data of the aforementioned predetermined data length are latched to a

latch buffer, the scanning data stored in the aforementioned data storage section for even bits are acquired from even bits of this latch buffer, and the scanning data stored in the aforementioned data storage section for odd bits are acquired for from odd bits of this latch buffer.

[Claim 8] The aforementioned distribution statement part about all the patterns of the scanning data of a predetermined data length. The look-up table for even number in which the even-bit data which extract even bits and are obtained from the scanning data of the aforementioned predetermined data length are stored. The look-up table for odd number in which the odd-bit data which extract odd bits and are obtained from the scanning data of the aforementioned predetermined data length are stored. The aforementioned scanning data are read [ aforementioned ] from \*\*\*\*\* and the aforementioned 2nd data storage section a predetermined data length every. This read scanner data. While acquiring the scanning data which compare the aforementioned look-up table for even number, and are stored in the aforementioned data storage section for even bits the aforementioned reading appearance — the multifunction printer according to claim 6 characterized by what scanner data are compared with the aforementioned look-up table for odd number the bottom, and the scanning data stored in the aforementioned data storage section for odd bits are acquired for

[Claim 9] The aforementioned printing statement part reads the aforementioned scanning data from either the aforementioned data storage section for even bits, or the aforementioned data storage section for odd bits at intervals of K lines. After performing one printing path and carrying out the ejection of the print sheet by F lines, the aforementioned scanning data are read from another side of the aforementioned data storage section for odd bits at intervals of K lines. While repeating by turns aforementioned data storage section for odd bits the aforementioned data storage section for even bits, and the aforementioned processing which performs one printing path and carries out the ejection of the print sheet by F lines about the aforementioned data storage section for odd bits, and the aforementioned data storage section for even bits Above K and Above F are a multifunction printer according to claim 6 characterized by what it has a relatively prime relation for.

[Claim 10] The aforementioned distribution statement part is a multifunction printer according to claim 6 characterized by consisting of hardware.

[Claim 11] It is the multifunction printer according to claim 10 characterized by what the aforementioned interface processing which the aforementioned printing statement part performs is performed for as software processing.

[Claim 12] It is the multifunction printer according to claim 11 characterized by what the aforementioned software processing is performed for by the central processing unit formed only one in common by the aforementioned scanner and the aforementioned printer.

[Claim 13] The aforementioned 1st data storage section and the aforementioned 2nd data storage section are a multifunction printer according to claim 5 characterized by what is prepared as separate memory.

[Claim 14] The multifunction printer which can print the data of the same line of the scanning data which the scanner and printer which are characterized by providing the following were unified, and were read with the aforementioned scanner by the aforementioned printer by the drive to the main scanning direction of X times of the print heads. The distribution storing section stored in the 1st data storage section after distributing so that it may correspond to the data format of each time at the time of dividing the aforementioned scanning data into X drives of the main scanning direction of the print head, and printing them. The printing image-data generation section which generates a printing image data from the aforementioned 1st data storage section based on the scanning data whenever it reads in order the scanning data which were able to be distributed and reads them, and the printing statement part which prints by driving the print head to main scanning direction based on the aforementioned printing image data which the aforementioned printing image-data generation section generated.

[Claim 15] The aforementioned distribution storing section is a multifunction printer according to claim 14 characterized by consisting of hardware.

[Claim 16] The aforementioned printing image generation section is a multifunction printer

according to claim 15 characterized by having in common only one central processing unit which is realized by software processing and performs this software processing by the aforementioned scanner and the aforementioned printer.

[Claim 17] The aforementioned printing image-data generation section is a multifunction printer according to claim 14 characterized by what interface processing which takes out the aforementioned scanning data stored in the aforementioned 1st data storage section for every predetermined line is also performed for.

[Claim 18] It is the multifunction printer according to claim 14 characterized by what the aforementioned distribution storing section reads the aforementioned scanning data from the aforementioned 2nd data storage section while having further the 2nd data storage section which stores temporarily the aforementioned scanning data read with the aforementioned scanner, and the aforementioned distribution is performed for.

[Claim 19] The control method of a multifunction printer characterized by providing the following that the scanner and the printer were unified. The process distributed to the form suitable for generating the printing image data at the time of actually printing the scanning data read with the aforementioned scanner. The process which stores the distributed aforementioned scanning data in the 1st data storage section in the state where it distributed. The process which generates the printing image data which is the data format suitable for printing processing based on the aforementioned scanning data stored in the aforementioned 1st data storage section. The process which prints with the printing path which drove the print head of the aforementioned printer based on the aforementioned printing image data.

[Claim 20] The control method of the multifunction printer which can print the data of the same line of the scanning data which the scanner and printer which are characterized by providing the following were unified, and were read with the aforementioned scanner by the aforementioned printer by the drive to the main scanning direction of X times of the print heads. The process distributed so that it may correspond to the data format of each time at the time of dividing the aforementioned scanning data into X drives of the main scanning direction of the print head, and printing them. The process which stores the distributed aforementioned scanning data in the 1st data storage section. The process which generates a printing image data from the aforementioned 1st data storage section based on the scanning data whenever it reads in order the scanning data which were able to be distributed and reads them. The process which prints by driving the print head to main scanning direction based on the generated aforementioned printing image data.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

## [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] Especially this invention relates to the multifunction printer aiming at shortening of the printing time in copy printing, and its control method about a multifunction printer and its control method.

[Description of the Prior Art] A scanner and a printer are unified and the multifunction printer stored in one case is spreading. In such a multifunction printer, it is one set and a role of a scanner, a role of a printer, and a role of a copy machine can be played. In this case, the so-called page printer is used for the printer portion. However, the direction which used serial printers, such as the so-called color ink jet printer, can attain a miniaturization and low-pricing of equipment as a printer.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, in case this multifunction printer is used as a copy machine, the scanning data which carried out the scan are temporarily stored with the scanner, and the printing image data is generated based on this stored scanning data. And this printing image data is transmitted to a printer engine, and printing to a print sheet is performed. [0004] However, when using serial printers, such as an ink jet printer, as a printer, the data array between the scanning data which carried out the scan with the scanner, and a printing image data may change with operation of carriage which carried the print head, and combination of an ejection. The typical example is interface processing.

[0005] Drawing 12 is drawing explaining the concept of this interface processing. In the example of this drawing 12, the print head of this ink jet printer is equipped with 48 ink regurgitation nozzles, therefore printing for 48 lines can do it by one scan of the print head. Moreover, in this example, it is two scans of the print head and printing for one raster. That is, #1, #3, —, printing of odd lines that consists of #95 are performed by the scan of the 1st print head, and #2, #4, —, printing of even lines that consists of #96 are performed by the scan of the print head which is the 2nd time.

[0006] In addition, although the example which carries out an ejection by one line and scans the 2nd print head is shown in the example of this drawing 12 after the scan of the 1st print head is completed, after the scan of the 1st print head is completed, an ejection may be carried out by 24 lines (a part for 1/2 raster), and the 2nd print head may be scanned.

[0007] Furthermore, there is infanticide printing as a typical example which becomes an array which is different by scanning data and the printing image data. In this infanticide printing, the scanning data for one line are thinned out at a fixed interval and high resolution printing is performed. For example, the scanning data for one line are printed by two movements of the print head.

[0008] Drawing 13 is drawing explaining the processing concept which prints the scanning data for one line by two movements of the print head. In this drawing 13, although only the line of #1 is shown, the same is said of lines of #2~#96 other than this.

[0009] First, it prints about even dots of scanning data by horizontal scanning of the 1st print

head. Then, by horizontal scanning of the 2nd print head, it prints about odd dots of scanning data. In printing by horizontal scanning of this 2nd print head, it prints so that odd dots may be located among even dots printed by horizontal scanning of the 1st print head. [0010] However, processing which generates a printing image data based on scanning data took time, and there was a problem that carriage will stop whenever it carries out carriage movement which carried the print head. For example, when processing which distributes scanning data to even dots and odd dots was performed using software, the processing took considerable time and there was a problem that carriage will stop whenever it carries out carriage movement which carried the print head. That is, carriage movement stopped for every 1 printing path, and there was a problem that carriage could not be continuously operated to right-and-left main scanning direction. For this reason, the performance at the time of printing the scanning data read with the scanner had fallen. This problem was especially generated as a remarkable problem, when the throughput of CPU was not enough.

[0011] Then, this invention is made in view of the aforementioned technical problem, and aims at attaining improvement in the speed of the print speed in the multifunction printer which prints the scanning data read with the scanner using the printing image data of a different data array.

[0012]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve the above-mentioned technical problem, the multifunction printer concerning this invention The 1st data storage section for storing the scanning data which are the multifunction printer by which the scanner and the printer were unified, and were read with the aforementioned scanner. Based on the scanning data stored in the aforementioned 1st data storage section, the printing image data which is the data format suitable for printing processing is generated. Moving the print head of the aforementioned printer based on this printing image data. The printing statement part which prints with the printing path which drove the aforementioned print head, it is characterized by having the data distribution section stored in the aforementioned 1st data storage section, after distributing the aforementioned scanning data to the form suitable for generating the aforementioned printing image data, when the aforementioned scanning data are stored in the aforementioned 1st data storage section.

[0013] In this case, since the resolution of the aforementioned print head is coarser, it may be made to print with the printing path of multiple times rather than the resolution which the aforementioned printer should print to print media about one line of the aforementioned scanning data.

[0014] Moreover, you may make it the aforementioned data distribution section distribute the aforementioned scanning data according to the aforementioned printing path.

[0015] Furthermore, the printing path about one line of the aforementioned scanning data is 2 times, and you may make it store the aforementioned data distribution section in the aforementioned 1st data storage section, after distributing the aforementioned scanning data to even bits and odd bits.

[0016] You may make it the aforementioned data distribution section equipped with the 2nd data storage section which stores temporarily the scanning data read with the aforementioned scanner, and the distribution statement part stored in the aforementioned 1st data storage section after reading the aforementioned scanning data from the aforementioned 2nd data storage section and performing the aforementioned distribution on the other hand.

[0017] Moreover, after dividing into even bits and odd bits, the aforementioned distribution statement part the aforementioned scanning data The even-bit data of the aforementioned scanning data for every line of the aforementioned scanning data it stores in the data storage section for even bits of the aforementioned 1st data storage section, the odd-bit data of the aforementioned scanning data it stores in the data storage section for odd bits of the aforementioned 1st data storage section for every line of the aforementioned scanning data. the aforementioned printing statement part You may be made to print after performing interface processing which takes out scanning data at intervals of a line, respectively from the aforementioned data storage section for even bits, and the aforementioned data storage section for odd bits.

[0018] Furthermore, the aforementioned distribution statement part is equipped with the latch buffer of a predetermined data length, latches the aforementioned scanning data of the aforementioned predetermined data length to a latch buffer, and acquires the scanning data stored in the aforementioned data storage section for even bits of this latch buffer, and you may make it acquire the scanning data stored in the aforementioned data storage section for odd bits of this latch buffer.

[0019] On the other hand, the aforementioned distribution statement part about all the patterns of the scanning data of a predetermined data length The look-up table for even number in which the even-bit data which extract even bits and are obtained from the scanning data of the aforementioned predetermined data length are stored. The look-up table for odd number in which the odd-bit data which extract odd bits and are obtained from the scanning data of the aforementioned predetermined data length about all the patterns of the scanning data of the predetermined data length are stored. The aforementioned scanning data are read [ aforementioned ] from \*\*\*\*\* and the aforementioned 2nd data storage section a predetermined data length every. This read scanner data. While acquiring the scanning data which compare the aforementioned look-up table for even number, and are stored in the aforementioned data storage section for even bits the scanner data which carried out [ aforementioned ] reading appearance are compared with the aforementioned look-up table for odd number, and you may make it acquire the scanning data stored in the aforementioned data storage section for odd bits

[0020] On the other hand, the aforementioned printing statement part reads the aforementioned scanning data from either the aforementioned data storage section for even bits, or the aforementioned data storage section for odd bits at intervals of K lines. After performing one printing path and carrying out the ejection of the print sheet by F lines, the aforementioned scanning data are read from another side of the aforementioned data storage section for even bits, and the aforementioned data storage section for odd bits at intervals of K lines. One printing path is performed, and while repeating by turns the processing which carries out the ejection of the print sheet by F lines about the aforementioned data storage section for odd bits, and the aforementioned data storage section for even bits, you may make it Above K and Above F have a relatively prime relation.

[0021] Furthermore, the aforementioned distribution statement part may be made to consist of hardware. In this case, the aforementioned interface processing which the aforementioned printing statement part performs may be made to be performed as software processing. Moreover, the aforementioned software processing may be made to be performed by the central processing unit formed only one in common by the aforementioned scanner and the aforementioned printer.

[0022] You may make it prepared on the other hand as memory with separate aforementioned 1st data storage section and aforementioned 2nd data storage section.

[0023] The multifunction printer concerning this invention The data of the same line of the scanning data which the scanner and the printer were unified and were read with the aforementioned scanner It is the multifunction printer which generates a aforementioned printer by the drive to the main scanning direction of X times of the print heads. After distributing so that it may correspond to the data format of each time at the time of dividing the aforementioned scanning data into X drives of the main scanning direction of the print head, and printing them. The process which stores the distributed scanning data to even bits and odd bits using ASIC, and classifying and storing beforehand even bits [ these ] scanning data and odd-bit scanning data in interface memory, even if it does not carry out distribution processing in the case of the interface processing performed as software processing. And it is going to print the scanning data read with the scanner in shortest thereby possible time. \*\*\*\*\* is explained more below.

[0024] First, based on drawing 1, the internal configuration of the multifunction printer 5 concerning this operation gestalt is explained. This drawing 1 is the block diagram showing the internal configuration of the multifunction printer 5 by which the scanner and the printer were unified.

[0025] As shown in drawing 1, the multifunction printer 5 is equipped with the scanner mechanism section 10, a scanner (Application Specific IC) ASIC 12 and the objects RAM (Random Access Memory) 4 and CPU (Central Processing Unit : central processing unit)16 for scanners, RAM18 for printers, and a printer ASIC 20 and the printer engine 22.

[0026] A scanner ASIC 12, the objects RAM14 and CPU16 for scanners, RAM18 for printers, and the printer ASIC 20 are mutually connected through the internal bus. Interface memory 18a stored until buffer 14a which stores temporarily the scanning data read in the scanner mechanism section 10 in RAM14 for scanners is generated and it carries out interface processing of the scanning data into RAM18 for printers is generated. In this operation form, although RAM14 for scanners and RAM18 for printers are formed separately, these are hardware.

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image generation section equipped only with one central processing unit which performs this software processing in common by the aforementioned scanner and the aforementioned printer. [0026] Moreover, the aforementioned printing image-data generation section may be made to perform interface processing which takes out the aforementioned scanning data stored in the aforementioned 1st data storage section for every predetermined line.

[0027] While having further the 2nd data storage section which, on the other hand, stores temporarily the aforementioned scanning data read with the aforementioned scanner, the aforementioned distribution storing section reads the aforementioned scanning data from the aforementioned 2nd data storage section, and may be made to perform the aforementioned distribution.

[0028] The control method of the multifunction printer concerning this invention It is the control method of a multifunction printer that the scanner and the printer were unified. The process distributed to the form suitable for generating the printing image data at the time of actually printing the scanning data read with the aforementioned scanner. The process which stores the distributed aforementioned scanning data in the 1st data storage section in the state where it distributed. The process which generates the printing image data which is the data format suitable for printing processing based on the aforementioned scanning data stored in the aforementioned 1st data storage section. It is characterized by having the process which prints with the printing path which drove the print head of the aforementioned printer based on the aforementioned printing image data.

[0029] The control method of the multifunction printer concerning this invention The data of the same line of the scanning data which the scanner and the printer were unified and were read with the aforementioned scanner It is the control method of the multifunction printer which can be printed by the aforementioned printer by the drive to the main scanning direction of X times of the print heads. The process distributed so that it may correspond to the data format of the main scanning time at the time of dividing the aforementioned scanning data into X drives of the main scanning direction of the print head, and printing them. The process which stores the distributed scanning data to even bits and odd bits using ASIC, and classifying and storing beforehand even bits [ these ] scanning data and odd-bit scanning data in interface memory, even if it does not carry out distribution processing in the case of the interface processing performed as software processing. And it is going to print the scanning data read with the scanner in shortest thereby possible time. \*\*\*\*\* is explained more below.

[0030] [Embodiments of the Invention] The [1st operation form] The 1st operation form of this invention enables it to generate a printing image data by performing processing which distributes scanning data to even bits and odd bits using ASIC, and classifying and storing beforehand even bits [ these ] scanning data and odd-bit scanning data in interface memory, even if it does not carry out distribution processing in the case of the interface processing performed as software processing. And it is going to print the scanning data read with the scanner in shortest thereby possible time. \*\*\*\*\* is explained more below.

[0031] First, based on drawing 1, the internal configuration of the multifunction printer 5 concerning this operation gestalt is explained. This drawing 1 is the block diagram showing the internal configuration of the multifunction printer 5 by which the scanner and the printer were unified.

[0032] As shown in drawing 1, the multifunction printer 5 is equipped with the scanner mechanism section 10, a scanner (Application Specific IC) ASIC 12 and the objects RAM (Random Access Memory) 4 and CPU (Central Processing Unit : central processing unit)16 for scanners, RAM18 for printers, and a printer ASIC 20 and the printer engine 22.

[0033] A scanner ASIC 12, the objects RAM14 and CPU16 for scanners, RAM18 for printers, and the printer ASIC 20 are mutually connected through the internal bus. Interface memory 18a stored until buffer 14a which stores temporarily the scanning data read in the scanner mechanism section 10 in RAM14 for scanners is generated and it carries out interface processing of the scanning data into RAM18 for printers is generated. In this operation form, although RAM14 for scanners and RAM18 for printers are formed separately, these are hardware.

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OS (operating system) 30 is used for the multifunction printer 5 of this operation form. For this reason, CPU16 will be assigned to various kinds of tasks by predetermined priority on this real-time multitasking OS 30.

[0043] As shown in drawing 2, the multifunction printer 5 in this operation form is equipped with the printing executive operation task 40, the scanner processing task 41, the interface processing task 42, and the idle task 43. Moreover, it has various tasks besides this as other tasks 44.

[0044] Although the detailed contents of processing of each task are mentioned later, the scanner processing task 41 is a task for performing the scanning and processing mentioned above. The interface processing task 42 is a task which reads scanning data from the interface memory 24 for even number, and the interface memory 26 for odd number, and performs interface processing. The printing executive operation task 40 is a task which prints based on the printing image data by which interface processing was carried out.

[0045] Drawing 3 is drawing showing the flow chart explaining the contents of the scanner processing which the scanner processing task 41 concerning this operation form performs. The scanner processing shown in this drawing 3 is processing started by the transfer request transmitted from the interface processing task 42. That is, a transfer request serves as a trigger and the scanner processing task 41 is started. On the occasion of this transfer request, the number of lines which requires scanning data is also specified. For example, specification of the purpose which needs the scanning data for ten lines is made.

[0046] As shown in drawing 3, the scanner processing task 41 starts the motor for carriage movement of the scanner mechanism section 10 (Step S10). And a scanner ASIC 12 is ordered the start of a scan (Step S11). A scanner ASIC 12 performs concrete control of scanning operation. For this reason, in the scanner processing task 41, CPU16 is released, after directing the start of a scan on a scanner ASIC 12.

[0047] A scanner ASIC 12 performs scanning operation for the specified line, and stores the read scanning data in buffer 14a. For example, when the scanning directions for ten lines are received, the scanning data for ten lines are stored in buffer 14a.

[0048] Then, a scanner ASIC 12 classifies into even bits and odd bits the scanning data stored in buffer 14a, transmits even-bit scanning data to the interface memory 24 for even number, and transmits odd-bit scanning data to the interface memory 26 for odd number. And after finishing all the scanning data transfers stored in buffer 14a, a scanner ASIC 12 generates interruption of a scanning end.

[0049] The scanner processing task 41 is rebooted based on interruption of this scanning end. And as shown in drawing 3, the notice of the completion of a transfer which shows that the transfer completed the scanner processing task 41 is transmitted to the interface processing task 42 (Step S12). Thereby, scanner processing task 41 is completed.

[0050] Next, based on drawing 4 and drawing 5, the distribution processing of the above-mentioned scanning data performed with a scanner ASIC 12 is explained in detail. This drawing 4 is a flow chart explaining the contents of the distribution processing performed with a scanner ASIC 12. Drawing 5 is drawing showing an example of the hardware composition prepared in the scanner ASIC 12, in order to realize the distribution processing.

[0051] As shown in these drawing 4 and drawing 5, when a scanner ASIC 12 latches scanning data from buffer 14a, a scanner ASIC 12 latches scanning data from buffer 14a, and quantity are stored in buffer 14a. In this operation form, this latch is performed per stores them in the latch buffer 50 (Step S20). In this operation form, this latch may be a 32-bit WORD unit. However, the data lengths to latch may be a 8-bit unit (byte unit), a 32-bit unit (long word unit), etc.

[0052] Next, bit 2n (n=0~7) scanning data are transmitted to the interface memory 24 for even number, and the scanning data of bit 2n+1 (n=0~7) are transmitted to the interface memory 26 for odd number (Step S21). Thereby, the scanning data of bits 0, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 are stored in the interface memory 24 for even number, and the scanning data of bits 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15 are stored in the interface memory 26 for odd number.

[0053] Next, the storing place address of the interface memory 24 for even number and the storing place address of the interface memory 26 for odd number are updated, respectively (Step

summarized and it is good also as one RAM. Moreover, interface memory 16a is classified into the interface memory 24 for even number, and the interface memory 26 for odd number in this operation form. Even bits in scanning data are stored in the interface memory 24 for even number, and odd bits in scanning data are stored in the interface memory 26 for odd number. Processing which distributes scanning data to even bits and odd bits is performed by the scanner ASIC 12.

[0035] The scanner mechanism section 10 has the line image sensors which read a manuscript optically. It is possible by carrying these line image sensors in carriage, and moving carriage to an other end side from the end side of a manuscript to read the whole manuscript. The scanner ASIC 12 is controlling this reading operation, and the read scanning data are stored in buffer 14a generated at RAM14 for scanners. When the scanning data of the specified quantity are accumulated at buffer 14a in high resolution printing, the scanning data is transmitted to the interface memory 24 for even number and the interface memory 26 for odd number which were generated in RAM18 for printers, respectively, after being able to distribute to even bits and odd bits.

[0036] The scanning data stored in the interface memory 24 for even number and the interface memory 26 for odd number are transmitted to a printer ASIC 20 as a printing image data, after interface processing is carried out by CPU16. In this operation form, interface processing is first performed to the scanning data stored in the interface memory 24 for even number, a printing image data is generated, and it transmits to a printer ASIC 20 as a printing image data for 1 printing path. For example, based on the scanning data stored in odd lines of the interface memory 24 for even number, the printing image for 1 printing path is generated, and it transmits to a printer ASIC 20. A printer ASIC 20 prints by controlling the printer engine 22 based on the printing image data for this 1 printing path. Specifically, moving the print head to main scanning direction, ink is breathed out from two or more ink \*\*\* nozzles in the print head, and printing of even dots is performed to a print sheet.

[0037] Then, CPU16 performs interface processing to the scanning data stored in the interface memory 26 for odd number, generates a printing image data, and transmits it to a printer ASIC 20 as a printing image data of the printing path in the same line as the printing path which printed to the point. For example, based on the scanning data stored in odd lines of the interface memory 26 for odd number, the printing image for 1 printing path is generated, and it transmits to a printer ASIC 20. A printer ASIC 20 prints by controlling the printer engine 22 based on a printing image data. Under the present circumstances, it prints so that odd dots printed this time may be located among even dots which printed to the print sheet.

[0038] Next, the multifunction printer 5 concerning this operation form carries out an ejection in the direction of vertical scanning (direction which intersects main scanning direction) for a print sheet by one line. And the scanning data stored in even lines of the interface memory 24 for even number are printed similarly, and the scanning data stored in even lines of the interface memory 26 for odd number are printed. Thus, a part for one raster can be printed by performing printing which moved the print head to main scanning direction 4 times.

[0039] With this operation gestalt, after dividing into even bits and odd bits the scanning data which are on one line in this way, while performing even bits printing and odd-bit printing separately, high resolution printing is realized by performing printing of odd lines and even lines individually.

[0040] The multifunction printer 5 concerning this operation gestalt prints by storing in RAM18 for printers of 1 band unit (a part for the height of the print head) at least the scanning data which equipped with and carried out the scan of the memory buffer of a page unit so that the above thing may show.

[0041] Although the content of rough processing of the multifunction printer 5 is as above next, it explains various kinds of tasks with which the multifunction printer 5 is equipped.

[0042] Drawing 2 is drawing showing various kinds of tasks processed by CPU16. In this operation form, only one CPU16 is formed in the multifunction printer 5 as a central processing unit. For this reason, the both sides of the processing of a task about a scanner and processing of the task about a printer will be performed by this CPU16. Moreover, the real-time multitasking

S22). By updating the storing place address, the address which should store the following scanning data will become settled.

[0054] Next, it judges whether all the scanning data stored in buffer 14a were transmitted to the interlace memory 24 for even number, and the interlace memory 26 for odd number (Step S23).

When all scanning data finish being transmitted (Step S23: Yes), this distribution processing is completed. As mentioned above, a scanner ASIC 12 generates interruption of a scanning end in this case. On the other hand, in having finished transmitting all scanning data (Step S23: No), it repeats the processing from Step S20 mentioned above.

[0055] Next, based on drawing 8 and drawing 7, the contents of processing of the interlace processing task 42 are explained. This drawing 6 is drawing showing the flow chart explaining the contents of the interface expansion processing which the interlace processing task 42 concerning this operation form performs. The interlace expansion processing shown in this drawing 6 is processing started by the notice of the completion of a transfer transmitted from the scanner processing task 41. That is, the notice of the completion of a transfer serves as a trigger, and the interlace processing task 42 is started. Drawing 7 is drawing which explains the processing process which generates a printing image data based on the scanning data stored in the interlace memory 24 for even number, and the interlace memory 26 for odd number.

[0056] As shown in drawing 6, the interlace processing task 42 concerning this operation form prints odd dots with the following printing path first — or it determines whether to print even dots (Step S30). Then, it judges whether the interlace processing task 42 decided to print odd dots with the following printing path (Step S31). When it is decided that odd dots is printed (Step S31: Yes), the pointer for drawing is set to the interlace memory 26 for odd number (Step S32). [0057] odd [ for example, ] stored in the interlace memory 26 for odd number in drawing 7 — line #1, #3, —, the case where #95 are printed — the pointer for drawing — odd of the interlace memory 26 for odd number — it sets to line #1, #3, —, #95 That is, the print head of the multifunction printer 5 concerning this operation form has 48 ink \*\*\* nozzles.

[0058] On the other hand, as shown in drawing 6, when it is judged that even dots is printed at Step S31 (Step S31: No), the pointer for drawing is set to the interlace memory 24 for even number (Step S33).

[0059] odd [ for example, ] stored in the interlace memory 24 for even number in drawing 7 — line #1, #3, —, the case where #35 are printed — the pointer for drawing — odd of the interlace memory 24 for even number — it sets to line #1, #3, —, #95

[0060] Next, as shown in drawing 6, the interlace processing task 42 acquires scanning data from the pointer for drawing, and generates a printing image data (Step S34). In this operation form, as shown in drawing 7, 48 lines which consists of PD1-PD48 generate the printing image data for one printing path. PD1-PD48 correspond to the ink \*\*\* nozzles 1-48 of the print head, respectively.

[0061] Next, as shown in drawing 6, the interlace processing task 42 transmits the generated printing image data to the printing executive operation task 40 (Step S35). Thereby, printing management counter is updated (Step S36). This page management counter is a counter for judging whether the printing image data for 1 page was generated.

[0062] Then, it judges whether based on this page management counter, the interlace processing for 1 page ended the interlace processing task 42 (Step S37). When the interlace processing for 1 page is completed (Step S37: Yes), this interlace expansion processing is ended.

[0063] On the other hand, when the interlace processing for 1 page is not completed (Step S37: No), it judges whether scanning data required to perform the next interlace processing are interlace memory 18a are stored (Step S38).

[0064] When scanning data required to perform the next interlace processing judge that it is stored in interlace memory 18a (Step S38: Yes), the processing from Step S30 mentioned above is repeated.

[0065] When it is judged that scanning data required to perform the next interlace processing are not stored in interlace memory 18a on the other hand (Step S38: No), the following transfer request is transmitted to the scanner processing task 41 (Step S39). And this interlace

processing task 42 is ended for a while. In this case, this interlace processing task 42 is rebooted by sending the notice of the completion of a transfer from the scanner processing task 41 mentioned above.

[0066] In this operation form, printing of the scanning data for one raster is performed by moving the print head to main scanning direction 4 times so that these drawing 6 and drawing 7 may show. For example, odd lines of the interlace memory 24 for even number are printed by movement of the 1st print head, odd lines of the interlace memory 26 for odd number are printed by movement of the 2nd print head, even lines of the interlace memory 24 for even number are printed by movement of the 3rd print head, and even lines of the interlace memory for odd number are printed by movement of the 4th print head.

[0067] Next, based on drawing 8, the contents of processing of the printing executive operation task 40 are explained. This drawing 8 is drawing showing the flow chart explaining the contents of the printing executive operation which the printing executive operation task 40 concerning this operation form performs. The printing executive operation shown in this drawing 8 is processing started by the printing demand transmitted with the printing image data from the interlace processing task 42. That is, a printing demand serves as a trigger and the printing executive operation task 40 is started.

[0068] As shown in drawing 8, the printing executive operation task 40 concerning this operation form transmits the printing image data which received with the printing demand to a printer ASIC 20 (Step S40). In this operation form, the printer ASIC 20 is performing control at the time of actually printing to a print sheet based on a printing image data with the printer engine 22. Therefore, the printing executive operation task 40 is ended by transmitting a printing image data to a printer ASIC 20. By the printer ASIC 20, a part for 1 printing path is printed by controlling the printer engine 22 and moving the print head to main scanning direction once based on this printing image data.

[0069] Since even bits of scanning data and odd bits were distributed and stored in the interlace memory 24 for even number, and the interlace memory 26 for odd number, respectively, it becomes unnecessary as mentioned above, to distribute scanning data to even bits and odd bits by the interlace processing task 42 according to the malfunction printer 5 concerning this operation form. For this reason, even if it is high resolution printing, it can print by the maximum throughput of the printer engine 22. That is, the scanning data read in the scanner mechanism section 10 can be printed, without stopping horizontal scanning of the carriage which carried the print head of a printer.

[0070] And in this operation form, since [ the processing which distributes scanning data to even bits and odd bits ] it carries out with a scanner ASIC 12, i.e., hardware, even if it is the multifunction printer 5 by which only one is equipped with CPU16, distribution processing can be carried out at high speed. Especially, even if it is the case which is not enough, printing time shorter than before is realizable.

[0071] The [2nd operation form] The 2nd operation form of this invention adds deformation to the distribution processing performed with the scanner ASIC 12 in the 1st operation form mentioned above.

[0072] Drawing 9 is a flow chart explaining the contents of the distribution processing concerning this operation form. Drawing 10 and drawing 11 are drawings showing the look-up table TB 0 for even number used by distribution processing of drawing 9, and the look-up table TB 1 for odd number, respectively.

[0073] First, based on drawing 10 and drawing 11, the composition of the look-up table TB 0 for even number and the look-up table TB 1 for odd number is explained. As shown in drawing 10, the 4-bit even-bit data corresponding to all the patterns of 8-bit scanning data are stored in the look-up table TB 0 for even number. That is, the 4-bit data which extract even bits and are obtained about all 256 patterns that may be generated with 8-bit scanning data are stored beforehand. And when 8-bit scanning data are acquired, even-bit data are obtained by searching this look-up table TB 0 for even number. This is the same also about the look-up table TB 1 for odd number shown in drawing 11. In this operation form, the look-up table TB 0 for these even number and the look-up table TB 1 for odd number are formed in the scanner ASIC 12.

[0074] Next, based on drawing 9, the distribution processing performed with a scanner ASIC 12 is explained. As shown in this drawing 9, when the scanning data of the specified quantity are stored in buffer 14a, a scanner ASIC 12 latches scanning data from buffer 14a, and stores them in the latch buffer 50 (Step S50). In this operation form, this latch is performed per 8 bits (byte unit). However, the data lengths to latch may be a 16-bit unit (WORD unit), a 32-bit unit (long word unit), etc. In this case, according to the data length to latch, it is necessary to form the look-up table TB 0 for even number, and the look-up table TB 1 for odd number in 16 bits or 32 bits.

[0075] Next, with reference to the look-up table TB 0 for even number, the even-bit data corresponding to the scanning data latched at Step S50 are acquired, and this even-bit data is transmitted to the interface memory 24 for even number (Step S51). That is, with reference to the look-up table TB 0 for even number shown in drawing 10, the even-bit data which extracted even bits are acquired from 8-bit scanning data. For example, at Step S50, as scanning data, when "00110100" is latched, based on the look-up table TB 0 for even number, "0110" is acquired as even-bit data. And this even-bit data is transmitted to the interface memory 24 for even number.

[0076] Similarly, as shown in drawing 9, next, with reference to the look-up table TB 1 for odd number, the odd-bit data corresponding to the scanning data latched at Step S50 are acquired, and this odd-bit data is transmitted to the interface memory 26 for odd number (Step S52). That is, with reference to the look-up table TB 1 for odd number shown in drawing 11, the odd-bit data which extracted odd bits are acquired from 8-bit scanning data. For example, like the above, at Step S50, as scanning data, when "00110100" is latched, based on the look-up table TB 1 for odd number, "0100" is acquired as odd-bit data. And this odd-bit data is transmitted to the interface memory 26 for odd number.

[0077] Next, the storing place address of the interface memory 24 for even number and the interface memory 26 for odd number are updated, respectively (Step S53). By updating the storing place address, the address which should store the following scanning data will become settled.

[0078] Next, it judges whether all the scanning data stored in buffer 14a were transmitted to the interface memory 24 for even number, and the interface memory 26 for odd number (Step S54). When all scanning data finish being transmitted (Step S54: Yes), this distribution processing is completed. On the other hand, in having finished transmitting all scanning data (Step S54: No), it repeats the processing from Step S20 mentioned above.

[0079] Since even bits of scanning data and odd bits were distributed and stored in the interface memory 24 for even number, and the interface memory 26 for odd number, respectively by the multifunction printer 5 concerning this operation form as well as the 1st operation form mentioned above, it becomes unnecessary as mentioned above, to distribute scanning data to even bits and odd bits in the interface processing task 42. For this reason, even if it is high resolution printing, it can print by the maximum throughput of the printer engine 22. The scanning data read in the scanner mechanism section 10 can be printed without stopping carriage movement of a printer. That is, the scanning data read in the scanner mechanism section 10 can be printed, without stopping horizontal scanning of the carriage which carried the print head of a printer.

[0080] Moreover, also in this operation gestalt, since [ the processing which distributes scanning data to even bits and odd bits ] it carries out with a scanner ASIC 12, i.e., hardware, even if it is the multifunction printer 5 by which only one is equipped with CPU16, it can process at high speed. Especially, even if it is the case which is not enough, printing time shorter than before is realizable.

[0081] the [3rd operation gestalt] — the [ the 1st which mentioned above the 3rd operation gestalt of this invention, and ] — in 2 operation gestalten, deformation is added to an interface processing method

[0082] Drawing 14 is drawing explaining the technique of highly minute printing in this operation form. As shown in this drawing 14, while dividing into even dots and odd dots the scanning data for one line read in the scanner mechanism section 10 and printing them in this operation form,

interface processing of three lines is performed in the interface processing task 42. Furthermore, after four dots which adjoin in the shape of a rectangle in the printed print sheet move the print head to main scanning direction once so that it may be printed with a different ink \*\*\* nozzle, it is made to carry out the ejection of the print sheet by two lines in the direction of vertical scanning.

[0083] That is, in the example of this drawing 14, the print head has four ink regurgitation nozzles from No. 0 to No. 3. Moreover, even dots is expressed with the round mark and the rhombus mark expresses odd dots in drawing 14.

[0084] By movement to the main scanning direction of the 1st print head, even dots of the line of #2 are printed with a No. 3 nozzle, and the ejection for two lines is carried out. By movement of the main scanning direction of the 2nd print head, odd dots of the line of #1 and #4 are printed with a No. 2 nozzle and a No. 3 nozzle, and the ejection for two lines is carried out. By movement of the main scanning direction of the 3rd print head, even dots of the line of #3 and #6 are printed with a No. 2 nozzle and a No. 3 nozzle, and the ejection for two lines is carried out. By movement of the main scanning direction of the 4th print head, odd dots of the line of #2, #5, and #8 are printed with a No. 1 nozzle, a No. 2 nozzle, and a No. 3 nozzle, and the ejection for two lines is carried out. By movement of the main scanning direction of the 5th print head, even dots of the line of #1, #4, #7, and #10 are printed with the nozzle of - of No. 1 No. 4.

[0085] Hereafter, in this way, the processing which prints even dots and odd dots by turns is repeated, and scanning data are printed every three lines. However, the effective printing range which can be normally printed to a print sheet becomes the direction bottom of vertical scanning from the position of the No. 0 nozzle in movement of the 1st print head from the 9th line, as shown in drawing 14.

[0086] Moreover, if the interval of the line of the scanning data to extract is set to K (the example of drawing 14 3) and the number of lines of an ejection is set to F (the example of drawing 14 2) in order to print, K and F are a relatively prime relation. By maintaining this relation, as a dotted line shows to drawing 14, four dots which adjoin in the shape of a rectangle come to be printed with a mutually different ink \*\*\* nozzle.

[0087] The hardware composition of the multifunction printer 5 concerning this operation form is the same as that of drawing 1, the [ moreover, / the 1st operation form or ] — as 2 operation forms explained, scanning data are classified into even bits and odd bits with a scanner ASIC 12, and the same is said of being stored in the interface memory 24 for even number, and the interface memory 26 for odd number respectively. However, the contents of the interface processing task 42 which CPU16 performs differ.

[0088] Drawing 15 is a flow chart explaining the contents of processing of the interface processing task 42 concerning this operation form. As shown in this drawing 15, in this operation form, the dummy line TDL for a printing start is first formed in the head portion of the interface memory 24 for even number, and the interface memory 26 for odd number (Step S26). Drawing 16 is drawing showing the composition of the interface memory 24 for even number, and drawing 17 is drawing showing the composition of the interface memory 26 for odd number. However, for the scanning data of the line which printing ended after securing the capacity for a predetermined line to RAM18 for printers rather than securing the capacity for 1 page to RAM18 for printers by package, the interface memory 24 for these even number and the interface memory 26 for odd number are usage time petitioning \*\*\* one by one by canceling. Therefore, drawing 16 and drawing 17 are conceptual explanatory drawings for helping an understanding to the last.

[0089] As shown in this drawing 16, before starting printing of scanning data in the interface processing task 42 concerning this operation form, the dummy line TDL which consists of line #TDL1-line. #TDL8 is added to the head of the interface memory 24 for even number. As mentioned above, a relation with the effective printing range aids the dummy line TDL, and eight lines after a printing start are because normal printing cannot be performed. For this reason, the dummy line TDL which wrote in the data which do not carry out \*\*\* of ink from an ink \*\*\* nozzle, i.e., NULL data, is prepared.

[0090] As shown in drawing 17, before similarly starting printing of scanning data in the interface

processing task 42 concerning this operation gestalt, the dummy line TDL which consists of line #TDL1 – line #TDL6 is added to the head of the interface memory 26 for odd number. As mentioned above, a relation with the effective printing range adds the dummy line TDL, and six lines after a printing start are because normal printing cannot be performed. For this reason, the dummy line TDL which wrote in the data which do not carry out the regurgitation of ink from an ink regurgitation nozzle, i.e., NULL data, is prepared. However, it is only 1 time at the time of starting the copy printing to set the dummy line TDL to these interface memory 24 and 26. [0091] next, as shown in drawing 15, the interface processing task 42 prints odd dots with the following printing path — or it determines whether to print even dots (Step S30) Then, it judges whether the interface processing task 42 decided to print odd dots with the following printing path (Step S31). When it is decided that even dots is printed (Step S31: Yes), the pointer for drawing is set to the interface memory 24 for even number (Step S33A).

[0092] the [ the 1st which mentioned above the method of the set of this drawing pointer, and ] — it differs from 2 operation gestalt. That is, as shown in drawing 16, from the head of the interface memory 24 for even number, it draws out every three lines and a pointer is set. That is, it draws out every three lines from dummy line #TDL1, and a pointer is set. However, in case the following drawing pointer is set, it will shift from the drawing pointer set to last time in four lines and the direction of vertical scanning.

[0093] On the other hand, when it is decided that odd dots is printed (Step S31: Yes), the pointer for drawing is set to the interface memory 26 for odd number (Step S32A).

[0094] The method of the set of this drawing pointer is the same as that of the case of the interface memory 24 for even number mentioned above. That is, as shown in drawing 17, from the head of the interface memory 26 for odd number, it draws out every three lines and a pointer is set. That is, it draws out every three lines from dummy line #TDL1, and a pointer is set. However, in case the following drawing pointer is set, it will shift from the drawing pointer set to last time in four lines and the direction of vertical scanning.

[0095] Next, as shown in drawing 15, the interface processing task 42 acquires scanning data from the pointer for drawing, and generates a printing image data (Step S34). And the interface processing task 42 transmits the generated printing image data to the printing executive operation task 40 (Step S35). Thereby, printing which moved the print head to main scanning direction once is performed.

[0096] Next, a page management counter is updated (Step S36). This page management counter is a counter for judging whether the printing image data for 1 page was generated. [0097] Then, it judges whether based on this page management counter, reception of the scanning data for 1 page ended the interface processing task 42 (step S31A). When reception of the scanning data for 1 page is completed (step S37 A: Yes), the dummy line BDL for a printing end is set to the interface memory 24 for even number, and the interface memory 26 for odd number (step S37B).

[0098] In the example of drawing 16, before ending printing of scanning data, the dummy line BDL which consists of line #TDL1 – line #TDL8 is added to the tail of the interface memory 24 for even number. As mentioned above, a relation with the effective printing range adds the dummy line BDL, and eight lines in front of a printing end are because normal printing cannot be performed. For this reason, the dummy line TDL which wrote in the data which do not carry out \*\*\* of ink from an ink \*\*\* nozzle, i.e., NULL data, is prepared.

[0099] As shown in drawing 17, before similarly ending printing of scanning data, the dummy line BDL which consists of line #TDL1 – line #TDL6 is added to the tail of the interface memory 26 for odd number. As mentioned above, a relation with the effective printing range adds the dummy line BDL, and six lines in front of a printing end are because normal printing cannot be performed. For this reason, the dummy line TDL which wrote in the data which do not carry out \*\*\* of ink from an ink \*\*\* nozzle, i.e., NULL data, is prepared.

[0100] Next, as shown in drawing 15, the interface processing task 42 prints to the last of the dummy line BDL (step S37C). That is, in the interface memory 24 for even number shown in drawing 16, whenever one printing path finishes drawing out at intervals of three lines and setting a pointer, it shifts by four lines, and it prints to dummy line #TDL8. It can \*\* that this

obtains a printing result normal to line #n of the last of scanning data.  
[0101] Moreover, in the interface memory 26 for odd number shown in drawing 17, whenever one printing path finishes drawing out at intervals of three lines and setting a pointer, it shifts by four lines, and it prints to dummy line #TDL8. It can \*\* that this obtains a printing result normal to line #n of the last of scanning data. Thereby, processing of the interface processing task 42 is completed.  
[0102] On the other hand, as shown in drawing 15, when the scanning data for 1 page are not completed (step S37 A: No), it judges whether scanning data required to perform the next interface processing to interface memory 18a are stored (Step S38).  
[0103] When scanning data required to perform the next interface processing judge that it is stored in interface memory 18a (Step S38: Yes), the processing from Step S30 mentioned above is repeated.  
[0104] When it is judged that scanning data required to perform the next interface processing are not stored in interface memory 18a on the other hand (Step S38: No), the following transfer request is transmitted to the scanner processing task 41 (Step S39). And this interface processing task 42 is ended for a while. In this case, this interface processing task 42 is rebooted from Step S30 by sending the notice of the completion of a transfer from the scanner processing task 41 mentioned above.

[0105] the [ as mentioned above, / the 1st mentioned above also by the multifunction printer 5 concerning this operation gestalt, and ] — since even bits of scanning data and odd bits were distributed and stored in the interface memory 24 for even number, and the interface memory 26 for odd number, respectively, it becomes unnecessary to distribute scanning data to even bits and odd bits by the interface processing task 42 like 2 operation gestalt. For this reason, even if it is high resolution printing, it can print by the maximum throughput of the printer engine 22. The scanning data read in the scanner mechanism section 10 can be printed without stopping carriage movement of a printer. That is, the scanning data read in the scanner mechanism section 10 can be printed, without stopping horizontal scanning of the carriage which carried the print head of a printer.

[0106] Moreover, also in this operation form, since [ the processing which distributes scanning data to even bits and odd bits ] it carries out with a scanner ASIC 12, i.e., hardware, even if it is the multifunction printer 5 by which only one is equipped with CPU16, it can process at high speed. Especially, even if it is the case which is not enough, printing time shorter than before is realizable.

[0107] in addition, this invention is not limited to the above-mentioned operation form, but can deform into various. For example, in each operation form mentioned above, although the printing data to even bits and odd bits ] it carries out with a scanner ASIC 12, i.e., hardware, even if it is the multifunction printer 5 by which only one is equipped with CPU16, it can process at high speed. Especially, even if it is the case which is not enough, printing time shorter than before is realizable.

[0108] Moreover, in each operation form mentioned above, although the multifunction printer 5 is performing interface processing which prints again between the lines and lines which were printed by the print sheet with another line, in this invention, it is not necessarily required [ printer ] for this interface processing. That is, this invention is applicable also about the multifunction printer which does not carry out interface processing.

[0109] Furthermore, in each operation form mentioned above, although distribution processing of scanning data was printed with two printing paths was explained, even when [ of 3 times and 4 times — ] printing with a printing path, this invention can be applied for one line of scanning data. In this case, according to this, interface memory 18a is classified into three pieces and four piece —, and a scanner ASIC 12 should just distribute scanning data according to this.

[0110] Furthermore, in the operation gestalt mentioned above, although the multifunction printer 5 is performing interface processing which prints again between the lines and lines which were printed by the print sheet with another line, in this invention, it is not necessarily required [ printer ] for this interface processing. That is, this invention is applicable also about the multifunction printer which does not carry out interface processing.

coarser than the resolution on a print sheet, and this invention is applicable if it is the printer of the structure which printing on a print sheet completes with the printing path of multiple times. [0112] Moreover, in the operation form mentioned above, although the case where the distribution processing for high resolution printing was explained based on scanning data, even when generating the print data which can be printed with the printer engine 22 was bit other processings to scanning data, this invention can be applied. For example, while dividing scanning data into even bits and odd bits with a scanner ASIC 12, you may make it store in RAM18 for printers in the 3rd operation form, after carrying out interface processing which takes out scanning data every three lines, as shown in drawing 18. If it does in this way, scanning data will be stored in RAM18 for printers in order of a printing path. For this reason, in the case of printing, interface processing also becomes unnecessary by CPU16, and the upper shell of every four lines of RAM18 for printers and scanning data are taken out, and it comes to be sufficient if it prints.

[0113] the [ moreover, / the 1st mentioned above as another example, or ] --- in 3 operation forms, this invention is applicable also to the multifunction printer which does not perform processing which extracts even bits and odd bits, but performs only interlace processing. You may make it store in RAM18 for printers, after carrying out interface processing which takes out scanning data every three lines in the 3rd operation form in this case. It is sufficient if a multifunction printer will take out scanning data of four lines at a time in order of the upper shell of RAM18 for printers in the case of printing if it does in this way, and it prints. In addition, a scanner ASIC 12 may perform the distribution for the interlace processing which takes out scanning data every three lines in this case, and it may be performed by CPU16.

[0114] Furthermore, although even bits was printed ahead of odd bits in the same line, this is made reverse and you may make it print odd bits ahead of even bits in the operation form mentioned above.

[0115] Moreover, in the operation form mentioned above, although the case where print media was a print sheet was explained to the example, you may be other print media, such as an OHP sheet.

[0116] Moreover, about each task processing of the printing executive operation task 40, explained with the above-mentioned operation form, the scanner processing task 41, and interlace processing task 42 grade, it is possible to record the program for performing each [these] processing on record media, such as a floppy (registered trademark) disk, CD-ROM (Compact Disc-Read Only Memory), ROM, and memory card, and to distribute in the form of a record medium. In this case, the operation form mentioned above is realizable by making the record medium with which this program was recorded read into the multifunction printer 5, and performing it.

[0117] Moreover, the multifunction printer 5 may be equipped with other programs, such as an operating system and another application program. In this case, other programs with which the multifunction printer 5 is equipped are utilized, and you may make it record an instruction which calls the program which realizes processing equivalent to the operation form mentioned above out of the program with which the multifunction printer 5 is equipped on a record medium. [0118] Furthermore, such a program can also be distributed as a subcarrier through not a form but the network of a record medium. The program transmitted in the form of a subcarrier in the network top is incorporated by the multifunction printer 5, and the operation gestalt mentioned above by performing this program can be realized.

[0119] Moreover, when recording a program on a record medium, or in case a network top is transmitted as a subcarrier, encryption and compression-zing of a program may be made. In this case, after performing a decryption and extension-zing of the program, it is necessary to perform the multifunction printer 5 which read the program from these record media or the subcarrier.

[0120] [Effect of the Invention] Since it divides and was made to store according to this invention so that it may be suitable for generating a printing image data as explained above when scanning

data were stored in the data storage section, the processing time taken to generate a printing image data can be shortened.

[Translation done.]

## \* NOTICES \*

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- This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
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## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

## [Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the block diagram showing the internal configuration of the multifunction printer concerning 1 operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is a block diagram explaining various kinds of tasks with which the multifunction printer of drawing 1 is equipped.

[Drawing 3] It is a flow chart explaining the content of the scanner processing (scanner processing task) concerning this operation gestalt.

[Drawing 4] It is a flow chart explaining the content of the distribution processing performed with the scanner ASIC concerning this operation gestalt.

[Drawing 5] It is drawing showing an example of the hardware composition for realizing distribution processing shown in drawing 4.

[Drawing 6] It is a flow chart explaining the contents of the interlace expansion processing (interlace processing task) concerning this operation form.

[Drawing 7] It is drawing explaining the processing which generates the printing image data by which interlace processing was carried out from the interlace memory for even number, and the interlace memory for odd number.

[Drawing 8] It is a flow chart explaining the contents of the printing executive operation (printing executive operation task) concerning this operation form.

[Drawing 9] It is a flow chart explaining the contents of the distribution processing performed with the scanner ASIC concerning the 2nd operation form of this invention.

[Drawing 10] It is drawing showing an example of the composition of the look-up table for even number used by the distribution processing shown in drawing 9.

[Drawing 11] It is drawing showing an example of the composition of the look-up table for odd number used by the distribution processing shown in drawing 9.

[Drawing 12] It is drawing for explaining the processing concept of interlace processing.

[Drawing 13] It is drawing explaining the case where even dots and odd dots are printed with two printing paths by high resolution printing.

[Drawing 14] It is a conceptual diagram explaining the technique of highly minute printing concerning the 3rd operation form of this invention.

[Drawing 15] It is a flow chart explaining the content of the interlace expansion processing (interlace processing task) concerning the 3rd operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 16] It is drawing explaining the composition of the scanning data formed in the interlace memory for even number concerning the 3rd operation gestalt.

[Drawing 17] It is drawing explaining the composition of the scanning data formed in the interlace memory for odd number concerning the 3rd operation gestalt.

[Drawing 18] It is drawing explaining the example of a changed completely type in the 3rd operation gestalt of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

5 Multifunction Printer

10 Scanner Mechanism Section

12 Scanner ASIC

- 14 RAM for Scanners
- 14a Buffer
- 16 CPU
- 18 RAM for Printers
- 18a Interlace memory
- 20 Printer ASIC
- 22 Printer Engine
- 24 Interlace Memory for Even Number
- 26 Interlace Memory for Odd Number
- 30 Real-time Multitasking OS
- 40 Printing Executive Operation Task
- 41 Scanner Processing Task
- 42 Interlace Processing Task
- 43 Idle Task
- 44 Other Processing Tasks

[Translation done.]



前記スキャナ  
別をする際の  
操作手順10に記載のマルチファンクションプリンタ。

【0003】【発明が解決しようとする課題】どこに  
してこのマルチファンクションプリン  
タを設置するかが課題である。

6 時間がかかるてしまい、印刷ヘッドを格納したキャリアシート移動をする度にキャラリッジが停止してしまうという問題があつた。つまり、1印刷バスごとにキャラリッジ移動が停止てしまい、キャラリッジを順序的に左往右往走査方向に動作させることができないという問題があつた。このため、スキャナで読み取ったスキャンデータを印刷しようとする際のバフォーマンスが低下してしまつた。この問題は、CPUの処理能力が十分でない場合に特に顕著に現れる。アダマツ

5 に格納しておく、この格納したスキャンデータに基づいて、印刷イメージデータを生成している。そして、この印刷イメージデータをプリントエンジンに転送し、印刷用紙に対する印刷を行つている。

6 [0004] しかし、プリントとしてインクジェットトプリント等のシリアルプリンタを用いる場合、印刷ヘッドを格納したキャラリッジの動作と紙送りの組み合わせによって、スキャナアーム等でスキャンしたスキャンデータと、印刷イメージデータ間のデータ交換が手短くなるのがわかる。

その代表的な例が、インターネットース処理である。

【0005】図12は、このインターネットース処理の概念を説明する図である。この図12の例では、このインクジェットプリンタの印刷ヘッドは、48個のインク吐出ノズルを備えており、したがって1回の印刷ヘッドの走査で48ライン分の印刷ができる。また、この例においては、2回の印刷ヘッドの走査で、1ラスター分の印刷ができる。すなわち、1回目の印刷ヘッドの走査で、#1、#3、…、#9からなる奇数ラインの印刷が行われ、2回目の印刷ヘッドの走査で、#2、#4、…、#96からなる偶数ラインの印刷が行われる。

10 【0011】そこで本発明は、前記課題に鑑みてなされ、  
11 ともであり、スキャナで読み取ったスキャンデータ  
12 を、異なるデータ配列の印刷イメージデータを用いて印  
13 刷を行うマルチアンクションプリントにおいて、その  
14 印刷速度の高速化を図ることを目的とする。

15 【0012】  
16 【課題を解決するための手段】上記課題を解決するた  
17 め、本発明に係るマルチアンクションプリントは、ス  
18 キャナにプリントとが一体化されたマルチアンクンシ  
19 ョンプリントであって、前記スキャナで読み取ったスキャ  
20 ネデータを格納するための、第1データ格納部と、前記

100061 など、この回(1/2回)では、1回目の印刷ヘッドの走査が終了した後に、1.4インチ分だけ紙送りをして、2回目の印刷ヘッドの走査を行う例を示したが、111回目の印刷ヘッドの走査が終了した後に、2.4インチ分(1/2ラスター分)だけ紙送りをして、2回目の印刷ヘッドの走査を行う場合もある。  
[100071] さらに、スキャンデータと印刷イメージデータとで異なる配列になる代表的な例として、間引き印データがある。この間引き印刷では、1ライン分のスキャンデータを、一定間隔に間引いて、高解像度印刷を行う。たとえば、1ライン分のスキャンデータを2回の印刷ヘッドの移動で印刷を行う。  
30 30  
[0013] この場合、前記プリントが印刷媒体に印刷すべき解像度よりも、前記印刷ヘッドの解像度の方が、  
30

[0008] 図13は、2回の印刷ヘッドの移動で1ライン分のスキャンデータを印刷する処理概念を説明する図である。この図13においては、#1のラインのみを示しているが、これ以外の#2～#9のラインについても同様である。

[0009] まず、1回目の印刷ヘッドの主走査で、スキャンデータの偶数ドットについて印刷を行う。続いて2回目の印刷ヘッドの主走査で、スキャンデータの奇数ドットについて印刷を行う。この2回目の印刷ヘッドの主走査による印刷では、1回目の印刷ヘッドの主走査で印刷した偶数ドットの間に、奇数ドットが位置するようになります。

[0010] 一方、前記データ振り分け部は、前記スキーマデータを、前記印刷バスに合わせて振り分けるようにしてよい。

[0011] さらに、前記スキーマデータの1つのライ

ンについての印刷バスは2回であり、前記データ振り分け部は、前記スキーマデータを偶数ビットと奇数ビットに振り分けた上で、前記第1データ格納部に格納するようにしてよい。

[0012] 一方、前記データ振り分け部は、前記スキーマデータを、前記印刷バスに合わせて振り分けるようにしてよい。

【0010】しかしながら、スキャンデータに基いて印刷イメージデータを生成する処理には時間がかかり、印刷ヘッドを搬動する度にキャリヤーヘッドを搬動したままという問題があった。例えば、スキャンデータを陳列ドットと希釈ドットに振り分ける処理では読み取ったスキャンデータを一時的に格納する第1データ格納部と、前記第2データ格納部から前記スキヤンデータを読み出して、前記振り分けを行った上で、前記第1データ格納部に格納する、振り分け実行部と、を備えるようにしてほしい。

に格納しておき、この格納したスキヤンデータに基づいて、印前イメージデータを生成している。そして、この印前イメージデータをプリント用紙に印刷する印刷工程である。**【0004】**しかし、プリントとしてインジェット式プリンタ等のリアルプリンタを用いる場合は、印刷ヘッドを格納したキャリッジの動作と紙送りの組み合わせにより、スキナでスキヤンしたスキヤンデータと、印刷工程に対する印刷を行っている。

10 [0005] 図 1 2 は、このインターレース処理の概念を説明する図である。この図 1 2 の例では、このインクジェットプリンタの印刷ヘッドは、4 8 個のインク出力ノズルを備えており、したがって 4 回の印刷ヘッドの走査で 4 ライン分の印刷ができる。また、この例においては、2 回の印刷ヘッドの走査で、1 ライン分の印刷ができる。すなはち、1 回目の印刷ヘッドの走査で、# 1, # 3, …, # 9 からなる奇数ラインの印刷が行われ、2 回目の印刷ヘッドの走査で、# 2, # 4, …, # 8, # 10 からなる偶数ラインの印刷が行われる。

[00061] なお、この図12の例では、1回目の印刷ヘッドの走査が終した後に、1ライン分だけ紙送りをして、2回目の印刷ヘッドの走査を行う例を示したが、11回目の印刷ヘッドの走査が終した後に、24ライン分(1/2ラスター分)だけ紙送りして、2回目の印刷ヘッドの走査を行う場合もある。

[100071] さらに、スキャンデータと印刷イメージデータとで異なる配列になる代表的な例として、間引き印データがある。この間引き印印刷では、1ライン分のスキャンデータが別個のデータを、一定ライン分で、高解像度印刷を行いう。

【0009】 1回は、2回の印刷ヘッドの移動で1データを印刷する処理概念を説明する。この図13においては、#1のランのものを除いて、これ以外の#2～#9のラインについても同様である。

【0010】 1回の印刷ヘッドの主走査で、スキャンデータの構造について印刷を行う。続いて2回目の印刷ヘッドの主走査で、スキャンデータの奇数ドットについて印刷を行う。この2回目の印刷ヘッドの主走査で、1回の印刷ヘッドの主走査で印刷する印刷では、1回の印刷ヘッドの主走査で印刷した構造ドットの間に、奇数ドットが位置する。

（二）田舎を行ふ。  
（三）印刷イメージデータを生成する処理には時間のかかり、  
印刷ヘッドを搭載したキャリッジ移動をする度にキャリッジ印影が停止してしまうという問題があつた。例えば、ス

4.1 この場合、前記振り分け枠部は、ハード盤構成されるようにしてほしい。  
また、前記印刷イメージデータ生成部はソフトウ  
エアにより実現され、イメージソフトウェア処理を行  
う方向に駆動して印刷を行う、前記実行部と、を  
などを特徴とする。

6) また、前記印刷イメージデータ生成部は、データ格納部に格納された前記スキャンデータ

【】一方、前記スキナアダルツミ取つを前記スキナアダルツミに取り田子シタレニス處理も行うよ  
うよい。

タを一時的に格納しておく第2データ格納部を  
るとともに、前記振り分け格納部は、前記第  
各格納部から前記スキャンデータを読み出して、  
受けに行うようにしてもらよい。

】本発明に係るマルチファンクションプリンタ法は、スキナビプリントとが一体化された

シジョンプリントの制御方法であって、前記で読み取ったスキャンデータを、実際に印刷用印刷データを生成するのに適した形態にわけた前記スキャンデータ

る。  
[0035]スキャナ機器部10は、光学的に原稿を読み取るラインイメージセンサを有している。このラインイメージセンサは、キャリッジに搭載されており、キャリッジを原稿の一端側から他端側まで移動させることにより、原稿全体を読み取ることが可能である。この読み取り動作は、スキャナASIC1C2が制御しており、読み取ったスキャンデータは、スキャナ用RAM14内に記憶される。  
[0036]第1データ格納部から、振り分けられたスキャンデータを順番に基づいて読み出し、読み出されたそのスキャンデータに基づいて、前記1工程と、生成された前記1工程と印刷イメージデータを生成する工程と、生成された前記1工程と印刷ヘッドを主として、前記1工程と並行して印刷イメージデータに基づいて、印刷ヘッドを主として、前記1工程と並行して印刷を行う工程と、を備えることを特徴とする。  
[0037]第1データ格納部から、振り分けられたスキャンデータを順番に基づいて読み出し、読み出されたそのスキャンデータに基づいて、前記1工程と、生成された前記1工程と印刷イメージデータを生成する工程と、生成された前記1工程と印刷ヘッドを主として、前記1工程と並行して印刷を行う工程と、を備えることを特徴とする。

【0035】本実用新案の特徴は、スキャナーデータを A S I C で扱う際のビット数を 1 ビットに統一する点である。これは、複数ビットで構成されるデータを 1 ビットで扱うことで、データの処理が簡単になる。また、複数ビットで構成されるデータを 1 ビットで扱うことで、データの処理が簡単になる。また、複数ビットで構成されるデータを 1 ビットで扱うことで、データの処理が簡単になる。

000311へも、ひ、ひ、ひに付ける。  
000311に基づいて、本実施形態に係る  
ルチファンクションプリント5の内部構成を説明す  
る。本実施形態においては、まず、機器インターフ  
ェースデータとして、プリントASIC20に送信  
されるモジュール24に格納されているスクランブル  
データを解読する。

この図1は、スキャナとプリンタとが一体化されたルチファンクションプリンタ5の内部構成を示すプロトタイプである。この構成は、スキャナ部とプリンタ部とに分けており、各部は、複数の印字頭を備えた複数の印字装置によって構成される。また、各部は、複数の印字頭を備えた複数の印字装置によって構成される。

プリント AS I C 2 0 に送信する。例えば、機能用インターフェースメモリ 2 4 の奇数ラインに格納されているスキャンデータに基づいて、1 印刷バス分の印刷イメージを生成し、プリント AS I C 2 0 に送信する。プリント AS I C 2 0 は、スキャナ機能部 1 0 と、スキャナ AS I (Application Specific IC) 1 2 と、スキャナ用 R

SIC20は、この1印刷バス分の印刷イメージデータに基づいてプリントヘッド2の刷字操作を行い、印刷を行う。具体的には、印刷ヘッド2の各針が持つキャラクターコードを用いて、各針の駆動タイミングを制御する。

シアン2とを、備えている。  
00331)スキャナASIC1と、スキャナ用RAM18と、  
CPU16と、プリント用RAM18と、  
内部バスを介して相互に接続  
している。スキャナ用RAM14内には、スキャナ機  
器上で読み取ったスキャンデータを一時的に格納す  
る、バッファ14기가生成されており、プリント用RAM  
13内には、スキャンデータをインターレース処理する  
機能を備えている。  
00332)複数のインク吐出ノズルから、  
印刷用紙に複数ドットの印刷を行  
う。  
00371)統合して、CPU16は、奇数用インターレ  
ースメモリ26に格納されているスキャンデータに対し  
てインターレース処理を施して印刷イメージデータを生  
成し、ほど印刷した印刷バスと同じラインにある印刷  
バスの印刷イメージデータとして、プリンタASIC2  
0に送信する。例えば、奇数用インターレースメモリ2  
0に接続する。

の複数ラインに格納されているスキャンデータに基づく。本実験では、RAM1とRAM2を別個に駆けているが、こ





図であり、図 17 は、奇数用インターレースモリ 2 6 の構成を示す図である。但し、これら構成用インターレースモリ 2 4 及び奇数用インターレースモリ 2 6 は、1 ページ分の容量をプリント用 RAM 1 8 に一括で確保するではなく、所定ライン分の容量をプリント用 RAM 1 8 に確保した上で、印刷の終了したラインのスキャンデータは破棄することにより、順次使い回しがなされる。したがって、図 1-6 及び図 1-7 は、おくまで理論解を割り切るために概念図である。

[0089] この図 1 6 に示すように、本実施形態に係るインターレース処理タスク 4 2においては、スキヤンデータの印刷を開始する前に、ライン#TDL 1 へライ:インターレースモリ 2 8 からなるダミーライン TDL を備用インターレースモリ 2 4 の先頭に付加する。ダミーライン TDL を付加するのは、上述したように右列印刷範囲との関係で、印刷開始後の 8 ラインは、正常な印刷ができないことからである。このため、インク吐出ノズルからインクの吐出をしないデータ、つまり、NULLデータを書き込み込んだダミーライン TDL を用意する。

[0090] 同様に、図 1 7 に示すように、本実施形態に係るインターレース処理タスク 4 2においては、スキヤンデータの印刷を開始する前に、ライン#TDL 1 へライ:インターレースモリ 2 6 からなるダミーライン TDL 1 を複数用

[0 0 9 3] 一方、筋数ドットを印刷すると決めた場合は (ステップ S 3.1: yes) には、奇数用インターレーラー (ステップ S 3.2: memory 2.6) に引き抜き用インターラーをセットする (ステップ S 3.2A)。

[0 0 9 4] この引き抜き用インターラーのセッティングは、上記した偶数用インターレースメモリ 2.1 の場合と同様である。すなわち、図 1.7 に示すように、奇数用インターレースメモリ 2.6 の先頭から、3 行おきに抜きがボーリング用インターラーをセットする。すなわち、データバンク TD1 から 1 行おきに引き抜き用インターラーをセットするには、前回にセッティングした引き抜き用インターラーから 4 ライン分、副走査方向に向じシフトすることとなる。

[0 0 9 5] 次に、図 1.5 に示すように、インターレーラーの印刷実験タスク 4.2 は、引き抜き用インターラーを生成して、印刷イメージデータを生成する (ステップ S 3.4)。そして、インターレース処理タスク 4.2 は、生成した印刷イメージデータを印刷実験タスク 4.3 に送信する (ステップ S 3.5)。これにより、印刷ヘッド 4.0 に送信する (ステップ S 3.6)。このページ管理カウンタは、1 ページの印刷実験タスク 4.2 が完了したためカウントである。

[0 0 9 7] 続いて、インターレース処理タスク 4.2 は、このページ管理カウンタに基づいて、1 ページ分の

21. (ステップ S 37 A) 1 ページ分のキャッシュデータの  
受信が終了した場合 (ステップ S 37 A: Yes) に  
は、偶数用インターレースメモリ 24 と奇数用インター-  
レースメモリ 26 に、印刷終了用のダミーライン BDL

[01001] 次に、図 1.5 に示すように、インターレース処理タスク #4.2 は、ダミーライン #B.D.L. の最後まで印刷を行う (ステップ S 3.7 C)。すなわち、図 1.6 に示す標準用インターレースメモリ #2.4においては、3 ラインを引き抜きボンタをセントしながら、1 回の印刷新結果を得ることができる。

[01011] また、図 1.7 に示す複数用インターレースメモリ #2.6においては、3 ラインを引き抜きボンタをセントしながら、1 回の印刷新結果を得る毎に 4 ラインを引き抜きボンタをセントして、ダミーライン #B.D.L. 8まで印刷を行う。これにより、スキャンデータの最後のライン #B.D.L. 8まで正確な印刷新結果を得ることができる。

[01021] 一方、図 1.5 に示すように、1 ページ分のスキャンデータが終らない場合 (ステップ S 3.8) に、次の A: [01031] には、インターレース処理を行うのに必要なスクランデータが格納されているかどうかを判断する (ステップ S 3.8)。

[01031] 次のインターレース処理を行うのに必要なスクランデータが、インターレースメモリ 1.8 に格納されているかと判断した場合 (ステップ S 3.8: Yes) には、上述したステップ S 3.0 からの処理を続行する。

重要なスキャナデータが、インターネット一レースメモリ1.8アドレス格納されないと判断した場合(ステップS 38:N 0)には、スキャナ処理タスク4 1へ、次の転送要求を送信する(ステップS 39)。そして、このインターネットスルーブトを、それを再起動されると、この場合、上述じたスキャナ処理タスク4 2を呼びます終了する。この場合、上述じたスキャナ処理タスク4 1から転送完了通知が発信されることにより、このインターネットスルーブトはステップS 30から再起動される。

ステップS 101:051以上のように、本実施形態に係るマルチチャネルアンクシントリナ5によつても、上所述した第1及び第2実施形態と同様に、スキャンデータの偶数ビットと奇数ビットとを、それぞれ、偶数用インターネットメモリ2 4と奇数用インターネットメモリ2 6とに振り分けられ、偶数用インターネットメモリ2 4ではスキヤンデータを偶数ビットで格納したので、インターネットスルーブトで印刷を行うことができる。プリントのキャラッジ移動を停止させることなく、スキャナ機構部10で読み取ったスキャンデータを印刷することができるようになります。つまり、プリントの印刷ヘッドを操作したキャラッジの主走査を停止させることなく、スキャナ機構部10で読み取ったスキャンデータを印刷することができるようになります。

[0106] また、本実施形態においても、スキャンデータを複数ビットと奇数ビットとに振り分ける処理を、スキャナASIC12、つまりハードウェアで行うこととしたので、CPU16を1つしか構成していないマルチスレーブインターフェースであるが、高速に処理が可能である。特に、CPU16の処理速度が十分であることを確認する。従来よりも、従来より短い印刷時間を見実現することができる。

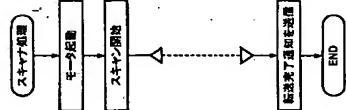
[0107] なお、本説明は上記実施形態に限定されず、種々に変形可能である。例えば、上述した各実施形態においては、1ドットの印刷イメージデータを、1ビットのデータから生成することとしたが、これに限るものではない。すなわち、1ドットの印刷イメージデータを、2ビット等(例えば、00、01、10、11)の多種データに基づいて生成するようにしてもよい。この場合、1つのドットについて、大ドット、中ドット、小ドット、ドット無しの4つのパターンが存在することになる。

[0108] また、上述した各実施形態においては、スキャンデータの1つのラインを2回の印刷ベースで印刷する場合を説明したが、スキャンデータの1つのラインを3回、4回…の印刷ベースで印刷する場合でも、本発明を適用することができる。この場合、これに合わせて、インターレースメモリ18aを、3個、4個…に区分し、これに合わせてスキャナASIC12がスキャンデータを振り分けるようすればよい。

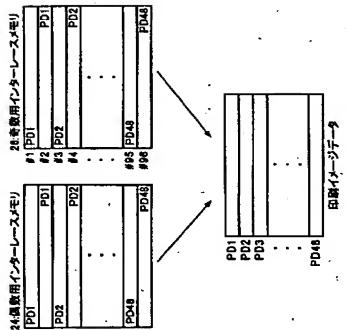
インターレースメモリ 1.8 MB に  
接続した場合 (ステップ S 3 : N  
と並行してタスク 4.1 へ、次の転送要求を  
タスク 4.3 へ)。そして、このインタレー-



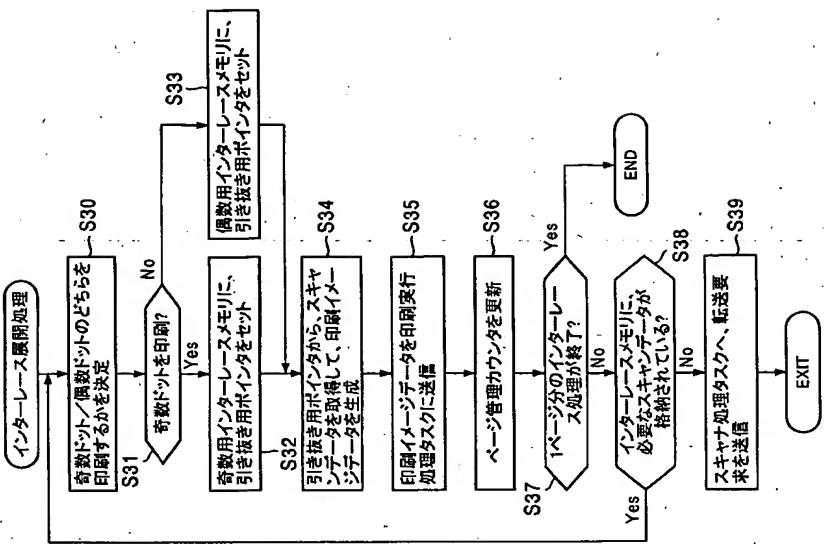
【図3】



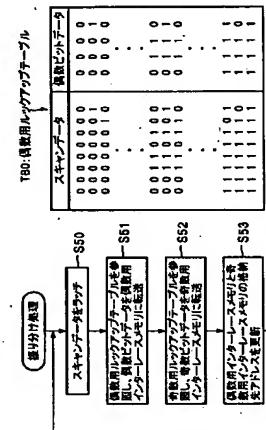
【図7】



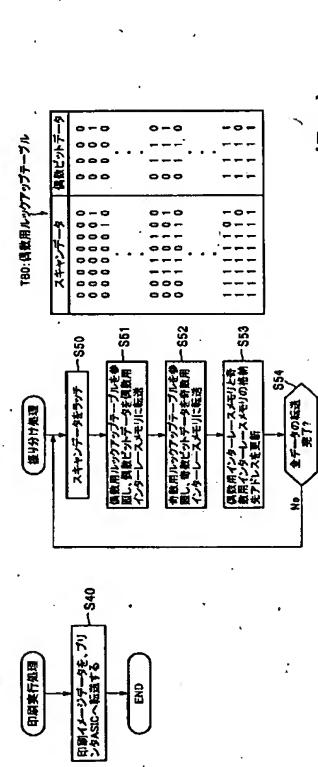
【図6】



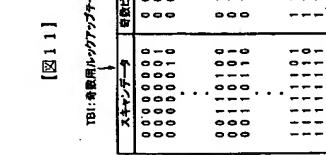
【図9】



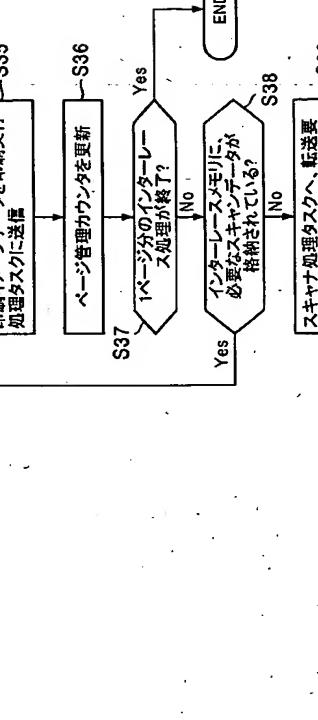
【図8】



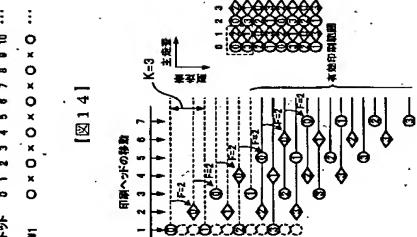
【図11】



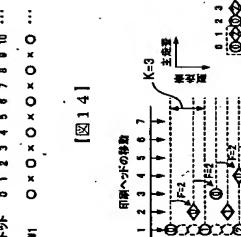
【図10】



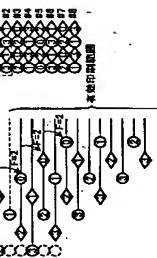
【図12】



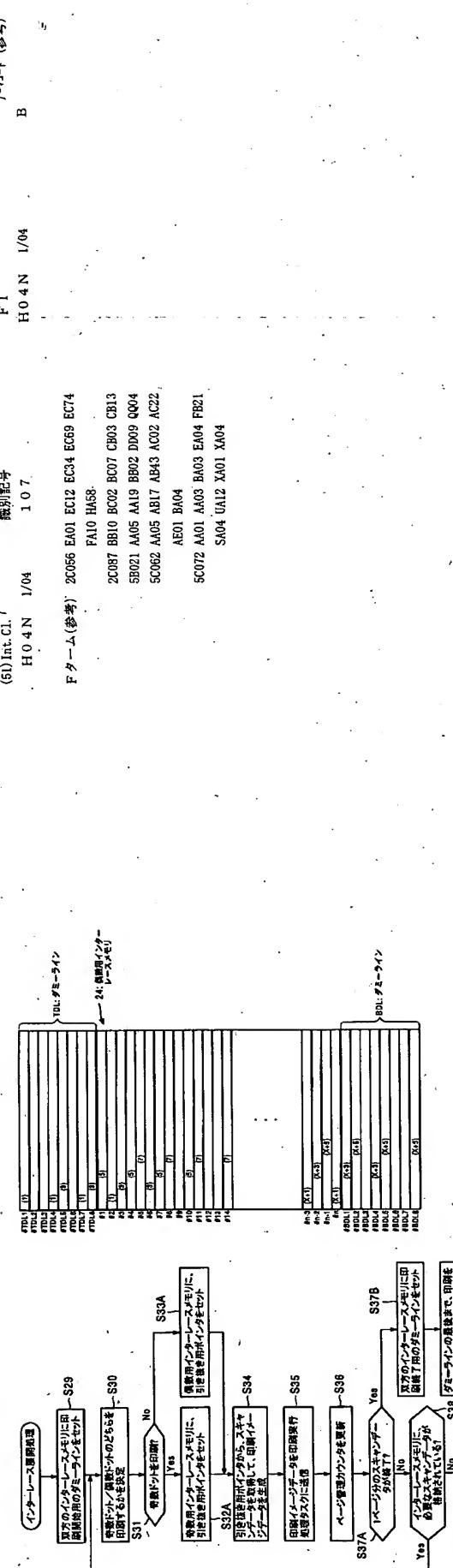
【図13】



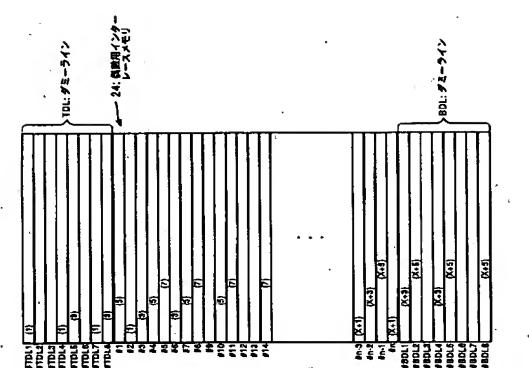
【図14】



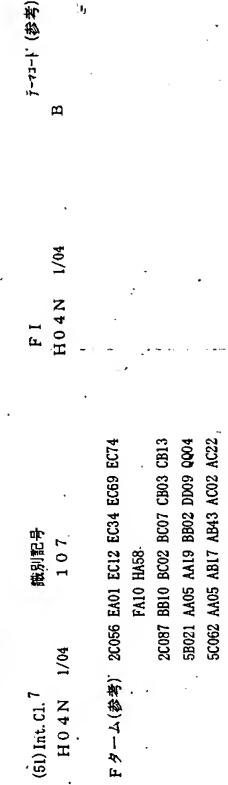
四 151



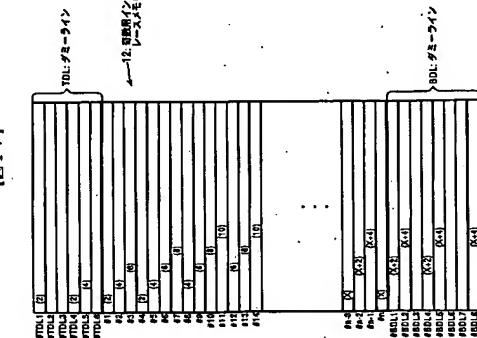
[16]



フロントページの継ぎ



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[图18]

